

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Pages 1-2, paragraph bridging pages:**

Hitherto, in the event that a color printing machine is used to perform a color image printing, before the printing is performed, a proof image, which is similar in color to the utmost to the same color as a color of an image printed by the color printing machine, is printed out using a color printer and the like, or alternatively displayed on a screen of a color display unit. In the event that such a proof image is produced, there are detected a print profile describing a relation between image data and colors of actual printing matters, which print profile is associated with a type of a printing machine for the intended printing and using conditions of the printing machine (conditions necessary for some printing, including a sort of ink to be used and a quality of a printing paper; and a type of a printing machine, are referred to as printing conditions), and a proofer profile describing a relation between image data and colors of actually outputted proof images, which proofer profile is associated with a type of a proofer outputting proof images and using conditions of the proofer (conditions necessary for outputting of some proof image, including a type of a proofer, are referred to as proof conditions), and then the image data for printing is converted to the image data for the proofer in accordance with the print profile and the proofer profile, so that a proof image is outputted in accordance with the converted image data for the proofer. Thus, it is possible to obtain the proof image that coincides with the actual printing matter in color. Usually, the print profile associated with the typical printing conditions is offered from a printer (a printing service trader), and the proofer profile is also offered, with respect to printers (devices) for the purpose of a proof image output, from a maker of the printers.

***AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111***  
***U. S. Application No. 09/661,262***

**Page 3, first full paragraph:**

Here, [[a]] printing is performed usually using process color ink of four colors of CMYK, but in some case it happens that spot color ink is used in addition to the process color ink of those four colors. In this case, it is not realistic that there is prepared a print profile on the combination of the process color ink of four colors of CMYK and the various sorts of spot color ink in its entirety, and usually, there is prepared a print profile related to the printing using the process color ink of four colors of CMYK. Accordingly, the LUT thus produced is an LUT in which process color image data defined by color spaces of four colors of CMYK wherein the process color ink of four colors of CMYK is used to perform printing is converted into image data defined by color spaces of three colors of RGB wherein color materials of, for example, three colors of RGB is used to output a proof image for proofer.

**Page 4, first full paragraph:**

Usually, a printer for a proof image output is of a type of outputting an image through for example, color materials of three colors of RGB or color materials of four colors of CMYK, and it is extremely ~~rear~~ rare that spot color materials coincident with spot colors intended for use of the printing are prepared. Further, also in the event that a proof image is displayed on a CRT display unit, there is no way other than all the colors being represented by a combination of three colors of RGB. Thus, the printed matter including the spot color will be represented by three colors of RGB in its entirety.

**Pages 4-5, paragraph bridging pages:**

In this case, according to the earlier technology, there is adopted a method in which spot color image data is converted into process color image data of four colors of CMYK in

**AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111**  
**U. S. Application No. 09/661,262**

accordance with characteristics (~~coordinates~~ coordinate values on the L\*a\*b\* space and the like) of characteristic ink to be used for intended printing, which is available from a maker of the characteristic ink, and image data (dot % data and the like) for spot color for printing, the process color image data for spot color and the process color image data for process color ink of four colors of CMYK except the spot color are combined, and the combined process color image data of four colors of CMYK is converted by the conversion system such as the LUT into, for example, image data of three colors of RGB, for a proofer, so that a proof image is outputted based on the image data for the proofer thus converted. In this case, the spot color is separated into four colors of CMYK, and is converted into the image data for the proofer by the conversion system comprising the LUT as mentioned above for the process color. Thus, this is a problem in accuracy of color reproduction of the spot color.

**Pages 6-7, paragraph bridging pages:**

Now let us consider a case where there is constructed such a system that various types of proofers for a proof image output exist, and of the various types of proofers, a proofer for outputting a proof image is selected in accordance with, for example, speed and cost for producing the proof image[[],]. That ~~that~~ is, for example, ~~such a system that usually, in which~~ a proof image is displayed on a display screen of a CRT display unit and is printed out by a printer as a need arises[[],]. ~~and in~~ In addition, for printing out, there are prepared a plurality of printers, one of which is a printer for proof image output that is selected in accordance with speed and cost for print output, or necessary image quality. In this case, according to the technology proposed in the above-mentioned Japanese Patent Application Laid Open Gazette Hei. 10-248017, there is a need to do over again producing both the first conversion system and the

***AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111***  
***U. S. Application No. 09/661,262***

second conversion system for each type of the proofer. This is a problem in efficiency of data management. Alternatively, it is possible to prepare both the first conversion system and the second conversion system for each type of the proofer beforehand. However, each of the first conversion system and the second conversion system includes ~~a greatly~~ an extremely large scale LUT which needs a large capacity of memory. A preparation of the conversion system requiring such a large capacity of memory in accordance with a type of the proofer needs a very large capacity of memory. This is a problem from the view point of structure of the system and the cost.